



University of
Zurich^{UZH}

Zurich Open Repository and
Archive

University of Zurich
University Library
Strickhofstrasse 39
CH-8057 Zurich
www.zora.uzh.ch

Year: 2020

Draft genome sequence of
CH₄8, a highly cytotoxic *Bacillus thuringiensis* strain isolated from rosemary at the retail level

Stevens, Marc J A ; Johler, Sophia

Abstract: *Bacillus thuringiensis* CH₄8 exhibit extremely high level of Verocell cytotoxicity and sphingomyelinase activity.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1128/mra.00751-20>

Posted at the Zurich Open Repository and Archive, University of Zurich

ZORA URL: <https://doi.org/10.5167/uzh-200139>

Journal Article

Published Version



The following work is licensed under a Creative Commons: Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) License.

Originally published at:

Stevens, Marc J A; Johler, Sophia (2020). Draft genome sequence of CH₄8, a highly cytotoxic *Bacillus thuringiensis* strain. *e00751 – 20*.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1128/mra.00751-20>



Draft Genome Sequence of CH_48, a Highly Cytotoxic *Bacillus thuringiensis* Strain Isolated from Rosemary at the Retail Level

Marc J. A. Stevens,^a Sophia Johler^a

^aInstitute for Food Safety and Hygiene, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

ABSTRACT *Bacillus thuringiensis* CH_48 exhibits extremely high levels of Vero cell cytotoxicity and sphingomyelinase activity.

Bacillus cereus sensu stricto and *Bacillus thuringiensis* are genetically intermingled, with *B. thuringiensis* exhibiting additional toxin genes that encode crystal toxins with insecticidal properties (1, 2). While *Bacillus cereus sensu stricto* is recognized as a major cause of gastroenteritis, the role of the closely related *B. thuringiensis* in food-borne disease remains a topic of controversy. Still, *B. thuringiensis* strains are widely used as biopesticides.

In this study, we present the complete genome sequence of *B. thuringiensis* CH_48. This strain was isolated in a study that investigated the characteristics of *B. thuringiensis* isolates from biopesticides, food, and foodborne outbreaks (3). CH_48 was isolated from fresh rosemary that was purchased at a Swiss supermarket in 2016 (3). The strain exhibited cytotoxic effects 1.5× higher than those of the highly toxic *B. cereus sensu stricto* reference strain NVH 0075-95 and in addition produced very high levels of sphingomyelinase (3).

Chromosomal DNA was extracted from an overnight culture of a single colony on brain heart infusion (BHI) agar at 30°C using a DNA blood and tissue kit (Qiagen, Hombrechtikon, Switzerland). A transposome-based library was prepared for Illumina MiniSeq paired-end sequencing using the Nextera DNA Flex sample preparation kit (Illumina, San Diego, CA, USA). Two data sets were obtained, each containing 1,446,327 reads of 150 bp, corresponding to an estimated coverage of 110-fold. The reads were assembled using Shovill version 1.0.9, a software tool that uses SPAdes for genome assembly (4, 5). Standard settings were used, and the minimal contig size was set at 1,000 bp. The genome of CH_48 consists of 65 contigs with a total length of 5,834,184 bp. The L_{50} value was 5, and the N_{50} value was 451,251 bp; the largest contig was 872,014 bp. The GC content is 38.8%. The genome was annotated with PGAP by NCBI. The genome of CH_48 comprises 5,930 genes, with 5,649 protein coding sequences and 93 tRNAs.

Data availability. The sequence and annotation data of *B. thuringiensis* strain CH_48 were deposited in GenBank under the accession number [JABERC000000000](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/GenBank/ABERC000000000). Reads were deposited to the Sequence Read Archive under the BioProject accession number [PRJNA629343](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BioProject/PRJNA629343).

Citation Stevens MJA, Johler S. 2020. Draft genome sequence of CH_48, a highly cytotoxic *Bacillus thuringiensis* strain isolated from rosemary at the retail level. Microbiol Resour Announc 9:e00751-20. <https://doi.org/10.1128/MRA.00751-20>.

Editor John J. Dennehy, Queens College

Copyright © 2020 Stevens and Johler. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Address correspondence to Sophia Johler, sophia.johler@uzh.ch.

Received 29 June 2020

Accepted 13 July 2020

Published 6 August 2020

REFERENCES

- Schnepf E, Crickmore N, Van Rie J, Lereclus D, Baum J, Feitelson J, Zeigler DR, Dean DH. 1998. *Bacillus thuringiensis* and its pesticidal crystal proteins. Microbiol Mol Biol Rev 62:775–806. <https://doi.org/10.1128/MMBR.62.3.775-806.1998>.
- Ehling-Schulz M, Knutsson R, Scherer S. 2011. *Bacillus cereus*, p 147–164. In Fratamico P, Liu Y, Kathariou S (ed), Genomes of foodborne and waterborne pathogens. ASM Press, Washington, DC.
- Johler S, Kalbhenn EM, Heini N, Brodmann P, Gautsch S, Bağcıoğlu M, Contzen M, Stephan R, Ehling-Schulz M. 2018. Enterotoxin production of *Bacillus thuringiensis* isolates from biopesticides, foods, and outbreaks. Front Microbiol 9:1915. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2018.01915>.
- Bankevich A, Nurk S, Antipov D, Gurevich AA, Dvorkin M, Kulikov AS, Lesin VM, Nikolenko SI, Pham S, Pribelski AD, Pyshkin AV, Sirotkin AV, Vyahhi N, Tesler G, Alekseyev MA, Pevzner PA. 2012. SPAdes: a new genome assembly algorithm and its applications to single-cell sequencing. J Comput Biol 19:455–477. <https://doi.org/10.1089/cmb.2012.0021>.
- Seemann T. 2019. Shovill. <https://github.com/tseemann/shovill>.